The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872.

THE HON. S. A. PURVIANCE is widely spoken of as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Allegheny county. Mr. PURVIANCE was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution, is an experienced and able constitutional lawyer, and it is to be doubted whether any better man could be chosen.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* in battling against GREELEY leaves no door through which to retreat in case the Democratic National Convention presents him to the party as its candidate. The editor evidently does not contemplate the contingency of retreat, let the convention do what it will. In other words, if we read him rightly, he does not intend to support GREELEY under any circumstances. Are we right, neighbor?

IT was very hard on Mr. GREELEY to demand his withdrawal from the editorial chair of the *Tribune* as the condition precedent to even the slightest sign of recognition or favor from the Democracy; but he has obeyed the harsh and peremptory request in the meekest and most docile manner imaginable, submitted without remonstrance to the infliction of the curb bit, and instead of just laying back his ears and kicking, as one would naturally have expected him to do, the mettlesome old charger exhibits no more blood than the spavined hack of a chicken peddler. The courser of the sun is yoked to the Democratic go-cart, and Phœbus's steed becomes a huckster's Dobbin, content to pull his load as ordered, and to munch his fodder in thankful silence. *O tempora O mores!*

THE Erie *Dispatch* warmly supports Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD for Congressman-at-large in the event Gen. HARRY WHITE declines, which that paper thinks he is likely to do. Although we are not informed of Gen. WHITE's intention in this respect, we are free to say that no better selection than Mr. SCOFIELD could be made should there be a vacancy to fill in the Republican ticket. We quite agree with the *Dispatch* when it says of him: "The intelligent service which he has rendered this Commonwealth and the whole country during his term of office, renders his retirement from official station at this time, not only peculiarly undesirable, but in reality a public calamity. More of such men in Congress is the need of the country, and when such an one retires from the public service it leaves a gap exceedingly difficult to fill."

A LEADING free trade journal republishes certain statistics which we recently printed concerning the aggregate deposits of the working classes of the country in its various savings' banks, and in a burst of patriotic pride as natural as—considering the peculiar nature of its views on political economy—it is illogical, says that the United States is an "earthly heaven for labor." Good. And now it is to be hoped we shall have no more whining and wailing over the decay and ruin wrought by Protection. Accept the situation as gracefully as you can, and confess that facts, particularly when they happen to be in the form of a thousand millions of dollars, composed of the surplus earnings of mechanics and laboring men, are too much for your fine drawn gossamer theories. And since it is almost wholly due to the benign influence of the Protective principle that this paradisaical condition of affairs over which our contemporary grows so enraptured has been brought to pass, it is to be hoped the journal in question may not be ashamed to come up to the support of the cause, even if it be thereby placed in antagonism to its old Democratic friends and its new Liberal allies. "An earthly heaven for labor" is worth struggling to preserve, is it not?

IT IS EVIDENT that neither the recent declaration of the Missouri *Republican*, to which we have once or twice alluded, that the cry of "Free Trade and Horace Greeley" could be made a comprehensive and effective battle-slogan, nor the letter of BRINKERHOFF, calling upon all free traders of whatever political organization to support the Cincinnati ticket, was ventured upon without a pretty thorough understanding having previously been had with the chief candidate concerning the matter. That this is the case, their immediate reproduction in the *Tribune*, coupled with the fact that nearly every representative free trade journal in the country is engaged in copying and commenting upon them in evidence of what Mr. GREELEY would be bound to do as President, should himself and a free trade Democratic Congress be elected, is perhaps sufficient proof. BRINKERHOFF, it should be remembered, is the traveling agent of the free trade league, and is supposed to know thoroughly whereof he speaks. There is little question that the tariff resolution was specifically framed to enable the candidate to keep the word of promise to a protectionist's ear and break it to his hope. Against this paltering juggling the people should be on guard, for it is the more dangerous by reason of the "honest simplicity" of character with which the Liberal Republican candidate is so universally credited. "The way for free traders," as these articles are headed, is not exactly the way in which the honest and sensible masses of the country propose to walk.

ABOUT a week ago the somewhat famous ex-Confederate free lance, Colonel MOSBY, called upon the President for the purpose of paying his respects and talking of the political situation. The conversation, it appears, turned chiefly upon the policy which ought to be pursued toward the South. Colonel MOSBY remarking, that while he himself should act with the Democratic party as against the President, yet the South, which held the balance of power, would cast its voice in favor of the party that held out the best inducements, and for the candidate who would be likely to prove the truest friend; adding that he was of the opinion President GRANT might secure the votes of all the Southern people if they were convinced that hereafter they might have an equal voice in the Government, and that the policy of his administration would be in favor of kindly relations between the sections. There was nothing very shocking or dreadful in this, nor, so far as we are capable of judging, derogatory either to the character of the President or that of his visitor; yet the Democratic press breaks out into full cry against the latter like a pack of hounds on the trail of a wolf. His "servile adulation of GRANT is only the hypocrisy of a place-seeker." He is charged with contempt of the interests and wishes of his section—and the whole vocabulary of vituperation is ransacked for fierce and scornful epithets to hurl at the offending ex-guerrilla. Journals which, while he was engaged in bushwhacking raids and bandit warfare, were full of complimentary allusions to his enterprise and daring, now spurn him as an apostate who deserves only loathing and contempt. And all for the reason that, as between the administration of GRANT and GREELEY, the ex-freebooter had the good sense to declare his belief that the former would be more of practical advantage and benefit to the Southern States than the latter. Singular. So long as a rebel remains rampant and defiant, his Democratic orthodoxy is unquestioned. But only so long. What does Liberal Republicanism think of this matter?

AN OVER ZEALOUS ADVOCATE.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON denounces with violent language what is called the "Steamboat Ring," (meaning the owners of steamboats) who oppose the present odious steamboat law. He refers to the recent explosion at the iron mills of JAMES WOOD & SON, in Pittsburgh, as proof of the necessity of Government supervision of boilers. He does not, however, refer to the recent explosion of the *Governor*, a steamboat that blew up, killing a great number of persons, while observing scrupulously all the requirements of the law. With more zeal than good taste he alleges that "this Department has reason to believe" that steamboatmen have connived together to defeat the operation of the law, and that for this reason it has not had a "fair trial;" and he is inclined to the opinion that it would be preferable to have no law at all than have the present one "superseded by the one now proposed." Considering that since legislation began on the subject explosions have steadily increased, the Assistant Secretary should find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that no law at all would be about as safe a condition as could be. In charging, in the name of the Treasury Department, the steamboatmen as a body with conspiring to defeat the operation of the law, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury comes down to a very low level. We venture to say that almost any one of the class of men whom he thus denounces could teach him a great many things necessary for him to know before he could, with propriety, think of lecturing them. As a body they are his equal in integrity and intelligence, and he will find that they are not to be disposed of by classing them with the Ku-Klux villains in the dark corners of the South. The belief that speculators in inventions are at the bottom of this business of forcing upon steamboatmen at exorbitant prices their so-called "safety attachments," is not confined to a narrow circle. Is it possible that this speculating combination extends to the Treasury Department? To say the least Mr. RICHARDSON's zeal is very great, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the speculators.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago is to have a new twenty million dollar hotel, to be constructed entirely of iron, ten stories in height, and to cover four entire blocks, with grand arches over the intervening streets. Bazaars are to occupy the first story, and it is to have elevators at every corner. The rates will be from one to ten dollars a day, according to the story, so that people of limited means, as well as those possessing wealth, can be accommodated in good style.

Apropos of the disappearance of the Buell records, it is suggested that there are very many papers on file in the archives of the different departments in Washington which are of priceless historical value. If these papers could be printed, and copies of them multiplied, a great public convenience would be secured at comparatively small cost to the Government.

It is said that about one-fourth of the saloon-keepers of Illinois have already closed up, and that one-quarter of the remainder will go out of business before the 1st of July, on account of the State temperance law.

A New Orleans paper challenges the United States to produce dirtier streets than are to be found in the Crescent city. The writer hadn't visited Pittsburgh lately, however.

In view of the Siberian survey lately ordered by the Emperor of Russia, and the probability that this terra incognita will presently become the home of a teeming population, the position of the Siberian exiles is much talked about in Russia just now. The total number of these persons, many of whom have been banished by administrative decree without a trial, amounts to 350,000. Many of these banished persons are among the intellectual flower of the land, and it would be by no means surprising to find them coming to the front as the leaders of a new empire in the course of a very few years.

Mining engineers regard it as extremely desirable to dispense with the use of gunpowder in coal mines, as far as possible, inasmuch as fire-damp explosions are frequently caused by the blasting. An English capitalist offers a premium of twenty-five hundred dollars for the best coal-cutting machine, with compressed air as the motive power, which is adapted for working seams of coal and iron-stone.

Evidences were recently discovered of ancient glacial action in that part of Asia Minor known as Northeastern Anatolia. A great bar of loose water-worn stones was found, unlike the rocks of the neighboring district, piled up to a height of from fifty to sixty feet, and stretching two-thirds of the way across the valley of the river Pyxartes. This deposit must have been made during that early epoch when the whole region was covered with snow and glaciers.

A very interesting case of the successful transfusion of blood from one person to another recently took place in Berlin. The patient was a man twenty-eight years of age, who had been poisoned by phosphorus, having taken a solution of the ignition mass of eight bundles of matches. A transfusion of five hundred cubic centimetres of blood, which had just been taken from three persons in good health, was effected, into a vein of the arm, five hundred centimetres of the patient's own blood being at the same time taken from an artery. An improvement in his condition at once set in, and he was able to leave his bed soon afterwards.

New York city is in danger of being left high and dry by the formation of shoals in the harbor, consequent upon the drainage from New York, Brooklyn and the New Jersey suburbs, and by the ashes and rubbish thrown overboard from vessels. It is estimated that two thousand tons of coal ashes have been thrown overboard from the steamboats, and active measures are being taken to stop the mischievous practice. A bill with that intent is now before Congress.

The latest proposition for eradicating polygamy is to introduce into Utah vast quantities of fashionable millinery goods, and induce the Gentile women to "come out" in gorgeous style. This will produce such a competition on the part of the Mormon sisterhood and such heavy bills for finery, that the saints won't be able to stand the pressure.

A New York lady recently captured with hook and line a magnificent lake trout, weighing twenty-two pounds. If as skillful in matrimonial angling she ought to be good for a millionare at the least.

Butter in large quantities is now brought to the East from California enveloped in linen and packed in brine. Within two years butter made in the East was sent to California.

How Shakespeare's myriad-minded genius revolted from the intrinsically doubtful. He has given us kings, peasants, philosophers, and even rakes and gallants, without number; but not a single lawyer is to be found among all the multitude of characters in his dramatic creations.

PERSONAL.

A distinguished member of the educational profession, residing in this city, is so strongly opposed to the practice of flagellation that he will not allow any whipped cream to be introduced into his establishment.

The oldest printer in the United States is William Lawson Barry, of Nashville, Tenn. He has just entered his ninety-third year. He commenced learning his trade in 1793, and set up Washington's obituary in 1799. Mr. Barry was born in Virginia, but has spent almost all of his life in Tennessee and Kentucky, and has had a considerable acquaintance with all of the eminent men of those States. He is still vigorous, and works at his trade occasionally.

In Georgia, the other day, Mr. Chas. Moneyworth was married to Miss Annie E. Bread. Having got his Bread, Charles said he didn't want any but her, while the bride averred that she had her money worth, and was perfectly satisfied.

During the absence of the emperor of Brazil, his charming daughter, Donna Isabel, acted as regent. She is said to have maintained her brief rule with ability, and has been gallantly sustained by the politicians, young and old, of all parties. The Brazilians propose to erect a statue of her in honor of her regency.

Elliott, the colored Representative from S. C., is pronounced by Fernando Wood one of the ablest men in Congress. Similar testimony was borne by Judge Woodward, of this State, while Mr. Elliott was a member of the South Carolina Legislature.

There is a new American tenor in Vienna who promises to be very celebrated. His name is Osgood. He is a man of fortune, and a composer as well as a singer. The Germans pronounce him to be the most perfect interpreter living of Schubert's and Robert Franz's songs.

The genius who recently discovered that the northwestern boundary line of Wisconsin reveals a fair profile of George Washington, has been outdone by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who predicts the election of Mr. Greeley on the ground that the other day a passing cloud assumed the likeness of the full-moon. For the face a moment afterwards changing to that of Franklin. We should call this a decidedly cloudy prospect.

Miss Francesca Porter, of Lawrence, Kansas, was made a member of the State Medical Association at the late session. This is the first experiment of the kind ever tried in the United States.

We have already mentioned that Emerson is giving a series of conversations on literature in the New England States. He has no mercy on the classical swells, and says he should as soon think of sawing across Charles river to get to the "Hub" as of reading works in the original when he can find them translated into his mother tongue.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by botanists, and in scientific circles generally, throughout the country, at the dismissal of Dr. C. C. Perry from his position as botanist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He asserted to have been without even a plausible reason, and the editors of *Silliman's Journal* characterize it as a "petty and truly pitiful business."

Mr. Wade, the British Minister, was lately assaulted in Pekin by a pack of young "Heathen Chinese." They called him "foreign devil" and hit him on the head. He "went for" them officially, and the urchins explained that they had "mistaken their man."

Pere Hyacinthe writes to the *Independent* from Rome to correct an article in which he is represented as "withholding full and generous sympathy from an enterprise like that for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures among the Italian masses." He says: "I have just spoken publicly here in Rome with Protestant Christians in their founding of the Italian Bible Society, advocating, as I have always done, the giving of the Bible to everybody irrespective of church, position, calling, sex or age."

Some time ago a young Michigan farmer who was engaged to the daughter of a wealthy banker in a neighboring city, was convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. The young lady, however, continued to believe him innocent, and upon his release, which occurred last week, (her father having died in the meantime) she at once met her lover and married him, both thereafter proceeding to a new home in the far west. A simple story, is it? Not if you can compass half that it means.

John A. Comer, who played quite a prominent part at Fisk's death-bed, and who got that celebrated gentleman's private secretary, has gone into the milk business. Probably because he was acquainted with the process of "watering."

Chicago is all agog over a notable wedding which is soon to take place, preparations for which are now being made on a very large scale. Miss Sheldon, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of that city, is to wed the Hon. Wm. F. Whitehouse, eldest son of the Bishop of Illinois. The wedding will take place this month at St. Peter's Cathedral, Bishop Whitehouse officiating.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE.
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

How Not to Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defense—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adopted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine,
Turpentine.
Varnishes,
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,
Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash,
Pure Potash,
Pure Potash,
Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,
CARBOLIC SOAP.
POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,
For Killing Slugs on Rose Bushes.
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN

County Conventions.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY are requested to meet at the usual places for holding Primary Elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, May 25, 1872,

In the Cities and Boroughs, between 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the Townships between 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and elect one delegate from each election district in the Cities and Boroughs by ballot, and in the Townships as the voters may select, to each of the following

County Conventions,

To be held at such places as shall hereafter be designated, on

TUESDAY, May 28,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONVENTION No. 1—Legislative and Constitutional.
No. 2—Congressional and Judicial.
No. 3—Sheriff.
No. 4—Clerk of Courts and Clerk of Orphans' Court.
No. 5—Recorder and Register.
No. 6—Commissioners and Directors of the Poor.

The Primary Election shall be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican Members of the Election Boards in the different districts; and, where the Republican Members are a minority of the Regular Board, the voters present are authorized to elect enough additional Republicans to complete the Board.

The Chairmen of these Conventions will appoint the County Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., Chairman.
HENRY M. LONG, } Secretaries.
THOS. H. PHELPS, }
Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1872. d

CANDIDATES.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—
JOSEPH R. OXLEY,
ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, which meets May 28.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JAMES TAYLOR,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—
JOHN H. HARE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS—
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
JOHN ESPY,
OF UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—
R. J. RICHARDSON,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR SHERIFF—
RICHARD H. FIFE,
OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR RECORDER—
JOHN F. HUNTER,
Late 155th Regiment P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—
JOHN A. WATSON,
OF ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, Fourth Precinct,
Late Private Co. D, 79th Regiment, P. V., will be a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

F. H. EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.
Just received, another lot of Silk and Linen
FANS,
Beautiful styles and in great variety.
A Complete Assortment of the Newest Styles of
PARASOLS,
With Tourist and ordinary Handles.
OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT
Contains all the Newest Styles of LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, of White Lawn, Black Lawn, Buff and Gray Linen, Striped Seersucker and other materials, all made up in the best style.
Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Misses' Suits, in White Pique, Braided, Buff, Linen and Cambric, Braided.
White Pique School Dresses.
At Prices to Suit All Customers.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,
AT
PALMER'S,
No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST
LUMBER
IN THE CITY.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
FLOORING 65 SIDING
DOORS and SASH.
PICKET 67 RAILING
Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. McCANCE
Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddlery and Carriage,
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
NO. 107 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.
The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public.
The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.
REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Baldwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.
IN PITTSBURGH.—C. G. Hussey & Co., Dalzell & Co., Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., Steamer Exporter, Commerce Westerns.
GEO. H. STOVER & CO., Agents,
75 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. SCHOONMAKER, General Agent,
450 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by
L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED. 7ths

The Best in the World!
Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDDER & McCLURG,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Sailing, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.
GRAND SALE.
DRESS GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
IN
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES,
AT THE
Great Dress Goods Store,
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
ALSO,
WHITE QUILTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
100 PIECES HERNANI
ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
Large Stock and Prices Down. Also,
General Dry Goods and Notions.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

Ladies' Underwear
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Offer a Full and Complete Line of
Ladies' Muslin, Linen and Cambric
UNDERGARMENTS,
OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques, Skirts, &c.
Also, every description of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO
Vests, Bodies and Drawers,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
A large assortment of French and German
CORSETS,
All Grades in stock at all times, at LOWEST PRICES.
EMBROIDERED PLAIN AND LACE TRIMMED
CORSET COVERS
Latest Styles of Hair Cloth and Steel Spring
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.,
NOW OPEN AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

GROCERIES, &c.
TOBACCO.
JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
297 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Handle the following Celebrated Brands:
PLUG TOBACCO.
Giant, pounds; Ironsides, thirds;
Ironsides, "Double Tasks, 3's."
B. Flower's Dark Navy, 3's;
B. Flower's Dark Double Thick, 5's;
Bill Nye Bright Pocket Pieces;
Old Kentucky;
Old Kentucky Navy, thirds;
Monarch Navy, thirds;
Gregory's Extra Bright Navy, thirds;
Choice Navy, thirds;
Early Bird, pounds;
Early Bird Bright Double Thick, 5 oz., caddies;
Early Bird Bright Double Thick, 9 oz., full butts;
Matchless Mahogany Double Thick Navy, 3's.
SMOKING.
NONE SUCH, BIRD EYE,
FIRESIDE, TRUMP,
MEDAL, E. G.
FINE CUT.
NORTH STAR, BUCKEYE,
HOME MADE, JUST THE THING.
Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, as we are confident that both in quality and price our goods cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
J. WILSON & SON.

100 CASES
McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY
Samuel H. Baird,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.
Fifth Avenue Improvement.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING, PAVING, CURBING and MASONRY of FIFTH AVENUE, from Chamberlin Street to Penn Avenue, will be received at the office of the Fifth Avenue Commissioners, Room No. 35, Third Floor, New City Hall, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 24th, 1872.
Separate Proposals must be made for each description of work.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all Bids for the proposed work.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all other necessary information had, on application to ISAAC MORLEY, Secretary and Engineer of the Commissioners.
THOMAS H. HOWE,
CHAS. J. CLARKE,
ISAAC JONES,
SAMUEL MARTIN,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
Fifth Avenue Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, May 13th, 1872.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of H. A. SCHWAECKE, Resident Engineer, Ashtabula, Ohio, until SATURDAY, May 25, 1872, for the Grading and Masonry of a part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad, viz: Sixteen miles from Niles, Ohio, to Brristville, Ohio, and two miles from Ashtabula, Ohio, to the Harbor. Profiles can be seen and further information can be had for the first in the Engineer's Office, at Niles, Ohio, and for the last in the Engineer's Office, at Ashtabula, Ohio.
F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1872.

T. Scandrett & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO J. BOOBYER,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
No. 225 LIBERTY ST.,
SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.

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McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
COMPLETE STOCK
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DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY & ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
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Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.
MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON
CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

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I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS. VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
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FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,
Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of
PITTSBURGH COKE,
Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.
Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

50 BOXES PRIME OHIO FACTORY CHEESE;
70 tubs Ohio Sweitzer Cheese;
20 bbls and half bbls Pickles;
25 boxes Lemons;
100 boxes Cranberries.
Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Green and Dried Fruits received daily.
LOH & COOLEY,
Commission Merchants, 207 Liberty street.

Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
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WHEAT—
A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
o arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.
DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
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WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
SILKS, SILKS.
Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities.
Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.
JAPANESE STRIPES, JAPANESE PLAIDS.
BLACK ALPACAS
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.
Haines & Sheibler,
Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,
No. 94 Wood Street.

NEW YORK.
RIBBONS,
FANCY SILK GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
EASTMAN, BICELOW & DAYTON.
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Importers and Jobbers of
Cord Edge and Gros Grain Ribbons,
IN ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS,
TRIMMING AND BONNET SILKS,
TURQUOISE and VELOURS,
English Crapes, Grenadines,
Tissues, Laces, Edgings,
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7ths

WIRE ROPE.
SWAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE WORKS. G B & C°
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclines, Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

MORE THAN 800 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Elgin Watches.
(The Most Accurate Time-keepers Made.)
A FULL STOCK OF ALL GRADES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
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All makes of Stem and Key Winders,
At

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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G. G. MANSFIELD, Jr.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

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W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

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Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1872.

The supply of money in the banks is sufficient to meet the demands of customers whose claims are strong and whose names are undoubted; but otherwise the market continues to work pretty close, and good names can be had from the bill brokers at rates varying with the urgency of the borrower. We hear of a large supply of first-class paper being offered here by Philadelphia brokers at from 10 to 15 per cent. off—paper in good standing and given in the regular course of trade, and offered here by the eastern indorsers, which would indicate that Third street is unable to supply her customers with all the funds they need.

—Exchange continues at par both in bank settlements and in counter business. We hear of sales of Pan Handle sevens at 81 1-2 flat, which, considering the amount, of accumulated interest, is a low figure for first mortgage railroad sevens.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1869	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116	116¼
10-40s	111¼	111¼	111¼
New 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	116¼

—We have the card of the New Bethlehem Savings Bank, of New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa. C. E. Adams, President; J. R. Foster, Cashier.

—The increasing and firmly seated confidence of investors in the value of the Northern Pacific seven-thirty gold bonds is strongly attested by the favor with which these bonds are regarded at home. The sales of them made in the United States during March and April were $1,891,000, and the demand for them so far in May shows a handsome increase. Meanwhile the construction of the road is progressing at a rate which even surpasses the first achievements of railroad enterprise in the past.

—The Canadian Minister of Finance reports the debt of the Dominion at $80,000,000, contracted for he construction of public works. The revenue last year amounted to $19,300,000, nearly $2,000,000 more than was anticipated, and the expenses were $15,620,000, leaving a surplus of $3,715,000. The estimates for 1872 are, revenue, $20,000,000, expenses, $17,050,000, and surplus, $3,115,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 15, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Canton	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Wash'n Union Tel.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Quicksilver	41¾		41¾			
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
Wells Fargo Ex	75	75	75	75	75	75
American Express	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
United States Ex	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
N Y Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N Y Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Michigan Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	125					
Cleveland & Pitts	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Chicago & North'n	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Ohio, Cin. & Ind	49	49	49	49	49	49
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Do. scrip	79¾	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	95½	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago and Alton	94	94	94	94	94	94
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	126		126			
New Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Tennessee State bonds						
Do. new						
South Carolina, June						
South Carolina, April						
Missouri 6s	90	90	90	90	90	90

—Of the financial view of the Treaty of Washington the New York *Post* says: Last week the banking and business community were warranted, by semi-official utterances both here and in England, in believing that there was no hope of settling the Alabama claims under the Washington Treaty. The advices yesterday and to-day indicate that a settlement may yet be effected by means of a supplementary treaty to be submitted to the process of negotiation. The bungling and indiscreet manner in which "our case" was made up at Washington, and the pretext which it gave political partisans, both here and in England, for stirring up an unfriendly feeling between the people of the two countries have already cost us much more in dollars than any amount which can possibly be awarded United States claimants for damages by reason of the rebel privateers. It is estimated that at the time the angry discussion about "our case" broke out in England, negotiations were nearly completed for placing in Europe between thirty and forty million dollars of our national securities, many of them representing new funds in various stages of completion. All these negotiations were suspended, and, in addition, the European markets have been closed to the Treasury, which we understand had intended to negotiate before this in Europe another large amount of the new United States bonds. Gold has advanced because it became apparent that the heavy trade balance created against us by the excessive importations of the past season, which in good part were caused by the bright trade prospects at the beginning of the year incident to the signing of the Treaty of Washington, would have to be largely liquidated by specie exports instead of the shipment of our securities, which, as we said before, have not been wanted in Europe since the agitation in regard to the claim of our government for consequential damages.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	88½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	52¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	84¾	Camden and Amboy	125¾
Catawissa	47¾	Western N. Navigation	29¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	40¾	Reading	99¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues dry and warm, rain being much needed by the farmers. The four and seven-inch mains continue in an unsettled condition. Advices from the west state that receipts of oil were light last week, 5,936 sacks; last week 2,212, or 3,724 sacks of an increase. The receipts of flour have increased, the total number of bbls last week being 3,432; this week 6,140. An increase of 2,708 bbls. The market is, as a general thing unchanged. As the weather grows warmer a few remarks as to the shipment of butter may not be amiss. During cool weather prevailing for the past three days several shipments of roll butter have arrived in good order, and sales of such stock have been made to retailers in small quantities at 22 to 28c. The prejudice existing in our market by consumers against packed butter still exists, and sales of this kind, no matter how fine the quality, can only be effected at lower prices. We have examined some fine new grass butter, packed, which is offered at 20 to 22c., whereas if the same quality was in roll and in good condition, would sell at 25 to 26c. Of course, during hot weather it is impossible to ship roll butter any distance. Common butter is now only saleable as grease in any and others at 8 to 10c. The production of our surrounding country is not as large as usual at this season of the year, and if the present dry weather continues there will be an active demand in our market.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,432	6,140	10,364
Apples, bbls	1,909	569	1,778
Cheese, boxes	924	1,319	2,258
Corn, sacks	5,756	5,831	11,587
Wheat, sacks	2,212	5,936	7,148
Barley, sacks	756	2,202	2,967
Rye, sacks	761	685	1,446
Oats, sacks	9,470	9,530	19,000
Butter, packages	310	282	592
Bacon, pieces	4,787	3,870	8,656
Bacon, tierces	343	316	659

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts light, being only 37 bbls. A strictly choice apple commands $6 50@6 50 per bbl; common $1 00@4 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 5¾@6c; refined 6¾@7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾c; nitrate soda, choice, 5¾c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BUTTER—The price depends upon the condition in which it was shipped and its quality. Strictly prime butter in good condition will command 25@28c per lb; good packed 20@23c; common sale.

BEANS—There is an active demand for prime at $3 00@3 15 ₱ bushel; common and mixed, $2 75.

BROOM CORN—Prime is held at 7@8c ₱ lb; common 5@6c. Market inactive.

BROOMS—The demand is more active with sales as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 00; common $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported moderately active with sales at the following figures: canvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do kept bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts—bacon, tierces 135.

CIDER—Demand light and prices nominal, ranging from $5 50 $25 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—We are report sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 19½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₱ case.

CUCUMBERS—There is a fair demand, with sales of Eastern at $15 00@17 00 ₱ M bbl.; western $10 00@12 00 per hundred 70@75c.

CHEESE—Receipts 92 boxes. We continue to quote: Ohio Goshen 15@16c; factory, Philadelphia Dairy 12@13c.

COUNTRY BACON—There is more inquiry, owing to low prices prevailing. We quote as follows: Hams sales ₱ lb; shoulders 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6¼c ₱ lb; country lard 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—There has been a slight advance in prices, and we quote at Pauble in round lots, 30 to 32c from store.

CHAMBERSIRE—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12@14; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $2 00; Beeson's Pharmic Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—A prime article of apples and peaches is scarce and command the out-side figures; good to prime apples 9@10c ₱ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c ₱ lb; mixed 7a8c ₱ lb; peeled, 15@16c ₱ lb; blackberries 13a14c ₱ lb; dried cherries 8a9c ₱ lb; seedless 25a30c.

GROCERIES—We make no change in our quotations, but note great firmness in tea, coffee and sugar. If coffee we may say that our jobbers are selling it for less money than it can be replaced. The tendency of sugar is most decidedly upward, and we ask our readers to make a note of our prediction that refined and raw sugars will be one-half cent higher inside the next thirty days. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11¾c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10½c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾@10c.

New Orleans sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; fair 10¾c; choice 10c. Eggs are weak and low at 20c.

Coffee—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 23@c; fair 22c; ordinary 21c. Laguayra 20@22c. Rio sales, roasted coffee, loose and in one 5 packages, 27c ₱ lb.

Syrups and Molasses—Syrup 60c; N. O. molasses 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 48@52c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 60@ 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 26c; clove 22c; nutmegs $1 20.

FLOUR—In the present unsettled condition of the market it is very difficult to say what prices are worth. In the face of the fact that the receipts of both wheat and flour have largely increased during the past week, it is as a rule held in hand and steadily, but if replenished must be at advanced prices; and this, too, when wheat is lower per bushel. We give the following as the ruling of the market to-day: White wheat $10 25@10 50; red winter $9 50@10 00; spring $9 00@9 50. Mill rates are as follows: National, white wheat, $10 40; Pan Handle, $9 70 Morning Star, $9 30.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for good packed at 19c ₱ doz., loss off.

GRASS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, although the impression is gaining ground that prices are pretty near the top. The receipts of wheat have largely increased during the week, exceeding the previous week 3,724 sacks. The heavy advance in prices caused holders to forward their stocks to market. The grain receipts since our last were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,809	Corn, sacks	1,169
Oats, sacks	1,256		

As to rates for prices we have no change to note from yesterday. Wheat continues the leading article, attracting most attention. The mills are paying the following figures for it, which in most cases up to their standard: No 1 winter ₱ 10a2 15; white ₱ 1 32a2 35. These are the highest prices paid for a long time. Parties that are predicting higher prices may be disappointed. Oats are firm and quoted at 45@46c. Corn is in good demand at present figures, the tendency being to advance. During the week we heard of no heavy contracts made for future delivery. The purchases evidently knew what they were doing. Sales were reported from first hands in elevator or at mill; small sales from store were made at the usual advance. Corn was slightly excited, prices tending upward. The receipts are on the increase. Rye is also in demand, sales of shelled mixed at 65a66c; prime yellow 68a70c. Holders are not very anxious to sell even at these prices. The advance during the past few days ranged from 5@7c ₱ bushel. Ear corn dull and neglected; prices irregular. Rye—The stock in the market is a small one. Holders are firm in their views. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel. Barley being out of season was neglected; prices irregular. We quote spring at 75a80c ₱ bushel. In another part of this report the reader will find a comparison table of the grain receipts for the past two weeks.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off and prices are firmer. We are reported sales baled, on wharf, at $25@30 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Demand light; sales at 65a70c ₱ lb for Tle.

HUSKS—Demand more active at 2¾a3¼c.

HONEY—Little demand and prices nominal, at 23a28c ₱ lb, as to quality.

HORSES—Market quiet; sales rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra held at 85a86c; No 2, 80@83c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 82a83c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 30a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 75.

SEEDS—The market is quiet. We quote nominally as follows: Clover $6a6 25; timothy $3a3 25; flax seed $1 90.

POTATOES—Under large receipts and the lateness of the season the market is dull and drooping. We are reported sales of car lots at 70a90c per bush, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4a4½c.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a9c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—The constant "ups and downs" of the western markets has little effect on our dealers, who continue to quote: Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@$1; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 05a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 at 06 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI,

May 14.—The stocks are light, and prices are steadily held, though the demand has been light throughout the week. The current rates continue to be quoted as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	00@32 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	00@30 00
Hanging Rock, Forge	00@28 00
Tennessee, No. 1	00@40 00
Tennessee, Forge	00@34 00
Alabama, No. 1	00@40 00
Missouri, No. 1	00@32 00
Missouri, No. 2	00@30 00

STONECOAL.

Missouri, No. 1 per ton	$50 00@52 00
Missouri, Forge	47 00@48 00
Ohio, No. 1	49 00@50 00
Ohio, Forge	00 00@46 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock car-wheel	00 00@62 00
Missouri car-wheel	50 00@55 00
Red river car-wheel	00 00@60 00
Tennessee car-wheel	54 00@57 00
Alabama car-wheel	55 00@60 00
Machinery and forge	00 00@40 00
Blooms	100 00@110 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	.0 a1-10c
Bar, charcoal	.0 a6 c
Horse shoes	.0 a6½c
Mule shoes	.0 a7½c
Nail Rods	.7¾a8 c
Hoop iron	.$5 00a5 50

—*Commercial.*

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

May 14.—Holders make no change in rates, and they have been unform throughout the week, though the demand is very light.

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	.15a	c	
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	.20a	c	
Ohio river, afloat, per bush	.12a13c		
Ohio river, delivered, ₱ bush	.15a	c	
Canned, delivered, ₱ bush	.24a	c	
Gas coke, at yards	.10a	c	
Gas coke, delivered	.12a	c	
Hard foundry, delivered	.18a	c	

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 50a 10. Wheat held firmly; red $1 55. Rye dull at $1. Corn—Fair demand; yellow 78c; mixed western 74a75c; June 75a76c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $14; smoked hams 11a13c; hams in pickle unchanged. Lard dull; prime steam 65a67½c; pickled sides 65a67½c. Crude petroleum 17¾a17½c; refined 23¾c. Whisky 89c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Cotton active and firm; middling 22½c. Flour dull and declined; family $9 00 9 40. Wheat dull and lower; red $2 02@2 08. Corn firm and advanced to 45a46c. Rye firm at $1 08. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork—Regular $13; city $14; cash $14 50. Lard quiet at 8¾a8¾c. Bulk meats—Sales at 6¾@6¾c; held at 8¾a8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8a8½c; sides 7¾a7¾c; sales 800 hhds sides at 7¾a7¾c. Hogs firm at $4 00a4 30; receipts 1,000. Whisky firm at 88c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Tobacco active; sales 101 hhds: lugs $7 30a7 90; low to good leaf $8 00@12 50. Breadstuffs quiet; heavy flour and bran 75a77½c. Flour quiet and steady; round lots extra family $7 50. Wheat—nothing doing; no supply. Corn firm; sacked 66c. Oats in moderate demand. Rye firmer at $1 05. Provisions quiet; mess pork $12 75. Bacon shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¼c. Whisky 88a89c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 15.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declined 6c; No 1 white Michigan $2 05; amber Michigan $1 97. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed 54c; low mixed 54c; yellow 54¾c; white 55c. Oats steady; No 1 41a41½c; No 2 45a45½c; Michigan 47c; rejected 39c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but closed firmer at a decline; extra $2 10; amber dull and unchanged; No 2 red 85a86c. Oats firm at 47½c for mixed; 49c for white.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady: No 1 $1 50 No 2 $1 42¾. Oats steady; No 2 38c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 46½c. Rye dull; No 1 78c. Barley dull and nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c lower; No 1 red winter $2 05; No 2 do $1 95. Corn dull; held at 60c. Oats firm.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 21¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 15.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 21¾c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

THOMAS BIRNEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware,

No. 70 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Rates that were current the day previous would answer on the present occasion. Holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot 10¼c; May 10¼@c; S. O. 1ill July 10¼c; B. O. same time 11¾c; Parker's $3 95; Foster's $4 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,000 Fosters at $4.

REFINED.

Prices continue to hold their own. Spot 23½c; May 23¾c; June 23½c; July 24c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 15.—The *Herald* says: The market has been quiet though firm all day, and very few transactions have been effected, sellers not being inclined to give way and buyers not ready to offer better figures. We give the following sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	3 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
5,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	4 07½
300 bbls lower road	4 00
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
2,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 00

NEW YORK, May 15, closing 14th.—There is a moderate demand for crude in bulk at easier figures. Sales 2,000 bbls at 12¾c; 500 bbls for May at 13¾c, closing at 13¼a13½c; 1,000 bbls seller August 11½c; no actual changes in prices; held at 24c for short delivery without business to establish the prices. Philadelphia delivery: There is a fair amount offering for June delivery at easier figures; May is quoted at 23¾a23¾c; sales reported of 2,000 bbls for June at 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 23¾a23¾c; crude, 17¾c; cases; sales none. Future—June 23½c; July 24c.

ROUSSVILLE, May 15.—Market quiet but firm at $8 90@3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 10.—Market firm at $3 55a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 15.—Market firm; spot $4 02½ and advancing.

OIL CITY, May 15.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower road, $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, May 15.—Market firm at $4 00.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Crude refined 24c in bbl; crude, in bulk, 13¾c.

ROUSSVILLE, May 15.—Market quiet and firm at 23 90a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing spot held at $4.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipped.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Hutchison & B	American Oil Works	536
H S Duncan	American Oil Works	462
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	470
Tack Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	468
G W Huff	Lilly Refining	456
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	456
Thomas King	Citizens' Oil Works	598
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	632
T M Perry	Riverside Oil Works	426
Owner	Riverside Oil Works	80
J Miller	Riverside Oil Works	84
Jas Sanger	Wilson & Gorman	992
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	160
Thos King	Citizens' Oil Works	328
J Dunham	Brilliant Oil Works	320
T P Miller	Keystone Oil Works	400
T P Miller	C. C. Beggs	74
R Jennings	Eagle Oil Works	228

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

American Oil Works	998	Citizens' Oil Works	2,488
Model Oil Works	992	Lilly Oil Works	456
Eagle Oil Works	1,000	Vesta Oil Works	234
Riverside Oil Works	728	Brilliant Oil Works	320
Keystone Oil Works	400	C C Beggs	74
Total			6,836

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of through stock to-day fair, while the offerings for sale here are rather light. This morning the market opened up with a fair number of buyers in attendance; all the eastern markets being represented, Trade ruled active and most of the offerings were sold by noon. Prices are a shade stronger than last week. The market closes firm this evening at the following prices: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00a7 12½; prime, 1,200 lbs, $6 50 to $6 62; medium, 1,050 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; common, 1,000 lbs, $5 75 to $6 12; stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs is light to-day. The market opened this morning with the feeling a little better and sales were made at about 10c ₱ 100 lbs higher than last week. The demand is not heavy, but about equal to the receipts. The advance has been caused by the light supply. Receipts, 1,900 lbs; 1,900 lbs; 1,900 lbs;

THE VERY LATEST.

Continued from First Page.

decade that Great Britain is liable to this government for such consequential results, and they have full faith in British observance of its engagements to expect compliance with the judgment of the tribunal which a solemn treaty between two powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints of and claims on the part of the United States to the judgment of the tribunal when pronounced, the United States will as they have pledged their faith, impicitly, though they confidently expect the same submission on the part of Great Britain which they have entered in such solemn obligations. Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

General Robert C. Schenck.

Telegraphic Correspondence between Washington and London.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, April 1.—Have you any objection to the government filing a counter case without prejudice to their position in regard to consequential damages?

[Signed] SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—We understand the British government is bound to file a counter case, and that their so doing will not prejudice any position they have taken, nor affect any position of this government. The rights of both parties will be the same after filing as before. In the inquiry made at their request?

[Signed] FISH.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, April 25.—At this moment it appears too possible that the government here will take such a course as will put an end to the arbitration at Geneva and to the treaty. I will not now attempt to explain or comment on the situation. The developments and events of the last few days have been gathered from the telegraphic communications and from reports of proceedings in Parliament and from London journals. If there is to be a disastrous termination of all our work, the obstinate refusal of the British government and people to go on with a solemn and high engagement that, without any sacrifice of their dignity and interests might have been conducted to a conclusion which would have blotted away all serious cause of disagreement between them and us, will be not a little owing to the course of some of our own citizens. The difficulty has been wonderfully increased of late, and Great Britain, encouraged in her position by the course of some American journals, by the inconsiderate declarations of some public men, and by much wild writing, telegraphing and conversation not wise and thoughtful though generally perhaps not mischievously intended. This has led at last to common conviction here that the best and most influential men in the United States desire to have our government recede from its position. I await still for communication in reply to Lord Granville's note of the 12th ult. I hope also with that, or sooner by telegraph, to receive instructions which may direct and help me in any contingency likely to occur. I shall doubtless have much to report and bring to your consideration very soon. In the meantime I will not fail to keep in my mind anxiously any and every expedient by which the treaty may possibly be preserved, although our interest in the maintaining and executing of its provisions is certainly not greater than the need of this nation, which does not seem to me to fully weigh and appreciate the unhappy consequences to flow from its repudiation.

SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—You are aware that whether in the case presented in behalf of this government at Geneva nor instructions to you have the United States asked for damages on account of that part of the Alabama claims called indirect losses, which the British government think are not with in the province of the Tribunal. We think it essential, however, that the question be decided whether claims of that nature can in future be advanced against the United States as a neutral by Great Britain when the latter is a belligerent. Or if Great Britain is to be a belligerent is expedient to advance claims for indirect losses or injuries against this country, then our claims must be maintained and we must press for compensation. A conversation with Sir Edward Thornton induces the belief that the British government may make a proposal to you to the effect that Her Majesty's government engages and stipulates that in the future should Great Britain be a belligerent and this country a neutral, and should there be any failure on the part of the United States to observe their neutral obligations, Great Britain will make or advance no complaints or claims against the United States by reason or on account of any indirect, remote or consequential results of such failure; this rule or principle not to advance or press complaints or claims for indirect, remote or consequential damages to be mutually and reciprocally observed by both parties in future. Notes which are exchanged on this subject to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration and entered on its records.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

NO. 17.—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 6.—Had two hours' discussion with Granville last night. To-day he handed me, as the result of a conference with his colleagues, the following amended proposition. Chapter 2 with their former offer and tell me how far you can assent or must object. I told him I thought it not yet satisfactory, but agreed to submit it to you. Her Majesty's government are ready to engage that in the event of the government of the United States agreeing award that they are not to have any claims for indirect losses. Her Majesty's government will on their part, agree that the view which they have heretofore presented of the claims shall be the rule or principle of future action and conduct, and are ready, by reason of the recognition of such principle, to give assurance to the United States that if Great Britain should at any time hereafter be a belligerent while the United States are neutral, Great Britain will never advance any claims inconsistent with that principle, such an engagement for the future being reciprocally given by both parties. The notes which are exchanged on this subject to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration, and entered on its records. In the prefatory paragraph be strikes out, at my suggestion, the words, "without prejudice to the arguments heretofore advanced by Her Majesty's government."

[Signed] SCHENCK.

NO. 18.—FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Your telegram received during the night. An arrangement which is made only by the treaty and would require the assent of the Senate. Should the tribunal decide that the nation is not responsible in pecuniary damages for the consequential results of failure to observe its neutral obligations, such decision could not fail to be regarded as settling the question between the two governments in future. If the British government desires to open negotiations to define by treaty the extent of liability for consequential damages resulting from failure in the observance of neutral obligations, the President will carefully consider any propositis in that direction. [signed.] FISH.

NO. 19.—FISH TO SCHENCK.

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President desires to do everything consistent with his duty to the country and with the great interests of the future of both governments, and to principles so important to civilization, as are invited in the treaty. To avoid the possibility of its failure, this government is of opinion that the submission of what are called indirect claims is within the intent of the treaty, and that the consideration of these claims is within the province of the Tribunal. The President alone has not power to change or alter the terms or principles of a treaty. He is of opinion that the suggestion expressed in my instructions of the 27th April went to the extent of his authority, acting without the assent of the Senate. The proposal submitted in your telegram of last evening is based upon a theory antagonistic to this principle. The President is anxious to exhaust all proper efforts to reach a settlement of the important questions and interests of the two States submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration, if it can be done without the sacrifice of a principle, and consistently with the dignity and honor of the government. He will, therefore, be willing to consider and if possible present for the consideration of the Senate any new article which may be proposed by the British government, which, while it settles the principle involved in the presentation of what are called indirect claims, will remove the differences which have arisen between the two governments in their construction of the treaty.

[Signed.] FISH, Secretary.

NO. 20.—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 7.—Your telegram of yesterday received this morning. After some discussion Lord Russell's motion was postponed yesterday to next Monday, on Lord Granville's promise that on or before that day he would produce the correspondence or make a statement of the negotiations now going on. This was only acceded to upon Lord Granville's assurance being given that the government would not in fact change its position during the negotiations managed are not within the intention and scope of reference. To this I am sure they will adhere if no agreement or adjustment is made between now and next Monday. I have little doubt that they will make a declaration which will be decisive against submission to arbitration, and will have the nearly if not quite unanimous support of both houses of Parliament. Desirable and important as it is to both parties and to all nations to have a decision of the arbitrators, that a nation is not responsible in pecuniary damages for the consequential results of a failure to observe nutral obligations, this government ought to agree in terms to a submission so as to obtain such decision. They will not consent to unless in asking the Tribunal for an opinion upon the question, although we should say that we expected they have reason to feel confident that the opinion would be against affirming such national responsibility. The above portion of this telegram I have read to Lord Granville, and have his admission that if you do not mean to decide that no other way can be found out of the controversy and, therefore, arbitration and the treaty must fail, you will conclude to instruct me explicitly on their proposals communicated to you in my telegrams of the 5th and 6th.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

NO. 21—FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—All propositions made by the British government involve covertly, probably without design, what this government cannot agree to, namely: the withdrawal from the province of the Tribunal what we believe to be entirely within their competence. I need not repeat our contention that the arbitrators have the right to decide whether the claims to which Great Britain objects are or are not admissible; that we the United States will be contented to abide their decision, whether favorable or adverse to that class of claims. The proposition of the British government is upon the basis that the view which they have heretofore presented is the true principle of future action and conduct. The view which they have presented is not a principle, but an opinion as to the construction of the Treaty, and is applicable only to one pending difference and an incidental and consequential one. It cannot be a principle of future action. This government holds the directly opposite view with regard to the competency of the Tribunal to construe the treaty of the claims, and although sincerely desirous of saving to us an honorable understanding, cannot adopt the British view, or make it the basis of a reciprocal engagement. In my telegram of yesterday I explained that the President cannot and will not withdraw one point of what has been submitted within this construction of the intent and spirit of the treaty. If the British government prevail in this demand, the responsibility of whatever failure of the treaty may ensue must rest with them, and you will have direct items of the impracticability, resulting as well from a constitutional inability of the President to withdraw what the government is of opinion has been estimated within the intent and meaning of the treaty, as from the unwillingness to compromise the rights and dignity of the government by yielding to a demand not founded on right or sustained by any valid construction of the treaty. He hopes, Edehih Ward, and is applicable only to one pending difference and an incidental and consequential one. It cannot be a principle of future action. This government holds the directly opposite view with regard to the competency of the Tribunal to construe the treaty of the claims, and although sincerely desirous of saving to us an honorable understanding, cannot adopt the British view, or make it the basis of a reciprocal engagement. In my telegram of yesterday I explained that the President cannot and will not withdraw one point of what has been submitted within this construction of the intent and spirit of the treaty. If the British government prevail in this demand, the responsibility of whatever failure of the treaty may ensue must rest with them, and you will have direct items of the impracticability, resulting as well from a constitutional inability of the President to withdraw what the government is of opinion has been estimated within the intent and meaning of the treaty, as from the unwillingness to compromise the rights and dignity of the government by yielding to a demand not founded on right or sustained by any valid construction of the treaty. He hopes, Edehih Ward, and that the consideration of these claims is within the province of the Tribunal. The President alone has not power to change or alter the terms or principles of a treaty. He is of opinion that the suggestion expressed in my instructions of the 27th April went to the extent of his authority, acting without the assent of the Senate. The proposal submitted in your telegram of last evening is based upon a theory antagonistic to this principle. The President is anxious to exhaust all proper efforts to reach a settlement of the important questions and interests of the two States submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration, if it can be done without the sacrifice of a principle, and consistently with the dignity and honor of the government. He will, therefore, be willing to consider and if possible present for the consideration of the Senate any new article which may be proposed by the British government, which, while it settles the principle involved in the presentation of what are called indirect claims, will remove the differences which have arisen between the two governments in their construction of the treaty.

[Signed.] FISH, Secretary.

NO. 22—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 9—Had an interview with Granville yesterday and last evening. The Cabinet was long in session. Instead of proposing a new article to the treaty they prefer an interchange of notes and are willing to further modify, however, to make sure that what modifications would make it possible for the President to assent to do. Also give me a draft of such reply as you would be willing to make. I am confident this government will not agree to the last paragraph of your telegram of April 27th. They may agree that if the United States will engage not to press for award for indirect damages, nothing more be said about it, or modification of the original cases, nor whether such agreement is withdrawal or not, of any part of that case. Rather than agree to submit indirect claims to the judgment of the Tribunal and apprehend, this government, backed by Parliament, would cease negotiations and make an absolute declaration against proceeding with arbitration. Could the President assent to their offer, if can get the following substitute for what I telegraphed April 27th? Her Majesty's government are now ready to state that if the United States will and do agree not to press for pecuniary awards before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva on account of claims for indirect losses or damages, then Her Majesty's government will and do on their part engage and stipulate that should Great Britain at any time in future be a belligerent while the United States is a neutral, and should there be any failure on the part of the United States to observe their neutral obligations, Great Britain will make or advance no complaints or claims against the United States by reason or on account of any indirect, remote or consequential results of such failure; this rule or principle not to advance or press complaints or claims for indirect, remote or consequential damages to be mutually and reciprocally observed by both parties in future. Notes which are exchanged on this subject to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration and entered on its records.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

NO. 23—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 9, 1872.—Lord Granville proposes to modify his amended note, which I telegraphed you on the sixth, by substituting "they will not bring for consideration on indirect claims" before the arbitrators" for the words, "the arbitrators are not to have regard in any award that they make to claims for indirect losses." I promised him I would submit the change to you, but thought it would be considered more objectionable than before, inasmuch as the United States insist that their claims are of right fully before the Tribunal.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 10.—Lord Granville and I discussed the matter of your telegram of the 9th. He says that he will not object to the proposition that the arbitrators have the right to decide whether the claims to which Great Britain objects are or are not admissible; that the United States will be contented to abide their decision, whether favorable or adverse to that class of claims. The proposition of the British government is upon the basis that the view which they have heretofore presented is the true principle of future action and conduct. The view which they have presented is not a principle, but an opinion as to the construction of the Treaty, and is applicable only to one pending difference and an incidental and consequential one. It cannot be a principle of future action. This government holds the directly opposite view with regard to the competency of the Tribunal to construe the treaty of the claims, and although sincerely desirous of saving to us an honorable understanding, cannot adopt the British view, or make it the basis of a reciprocal engagement. In my telegram of yesterday I explained that the President cannot and will not withdraw one point of what has been submitted within this construction of the intent and spirit of the treaty. If the British government prevail in this demand, the responsibility of whatever failure of the treaty may ensue must rest with them, and you will have direct items of the impracticability, resulting as well from a constitutional inability of the President to withdraw what the government is of opinion has been estimated within the intent and meaning of the treaty, as from the unwillingness to compromise the rights and dignity of the government by yielding to a demand not founded on right or sustained by any valid construction of the treaty. He hopes, Edehih Ward, and that the consideration of these claims is within the province of the Tribunal. The President alone has not power to change or alter the terms or principles of a treaty. He is of opinion that the suggestion expressed in my instructions of the 27th April went to the extent of his authority, acting without the assent of the Senate. The proposal submitted in your telegram of last evening is based upon a theory antagonistic to this principle. The President is anxious to exhaust all proper efforts to reach a settlement of the important questions and interests of the two States submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration, if it can be done without the sacrifice of a principle, and consistently with the dignity and honor of the government. He will, therefore, be willing to consider and if possible present for the consideration of the Senate any new article which may be proposed by the British government, which, while it settles the principle involved in the presentation of what are called indirect claims, will remove the differences which have arisen between the two governments in their construction of the treaty.

[Signed.] FISH, Secretary.

NO. 24—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 9, 1872.—Lord Granville proposes to modify his amended note, which I telegraphed you on the sixth, by substituting "they will not bring for consideration on indirect claims before the arbitrators" for the words, "the arbitrators are not to have regard in any award that they make to claims for indirect losses." I promised him I would submit the change to you, but thought it would be considered more objectionable than before, inasmuch as the United States insist that their claims are of right fully before the Tribunal.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

NO. 25—SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 10.—Lord Granville has this morning sent a message instructing me to telegraph to you in substance that he would communicate with you this morning, and that he wishes me to meet him afterwards. This looks like the presentation of what he said yesterday. I have come to the conclusion that they have two reasons for their conduct—one an unwillingness on the part of Gladstone and his to retract the extreme position he took at the beginning as to the interpretation of the treaty, the other the actual unwillingness to accept any rule to limit the claims against neutrals in future, their only object being to get an arbitration of the demand of the United States. [Signed] SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 10.—Lord Granville a few minutes since submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by Her Majesty's government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph it to you immediately.

WHEREAS, The government of her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States as follows, namely: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the cases presented on the part of the government of her said Majesty have been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, to have been submitted by the just in the treasure of the American commercial marine to the British flag, and enhanced the payments of insurance, lengthening of the voyages, and the addition of a large sum of the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, firstly, they were not included in the treaty of Washington, and further, and secondly, should not be admitted by the particular cases alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and whereas the government of her Britannic Majesty has also declared the principles involved in the second of the contentions hereinbefore set forth will guide their conduct in future; and whereas, the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were excluded in the treaty, and adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the government of the United States, and the two countries are therefore agreed in this respect. In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to the indirect losses as aforesaid before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Signed, SCHENCK.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—According to the report of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, just published, the gross earnings of the past year are one million three hundred and seven thousand dollars; the transportation expenses amount to six hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars, leaving a balance of six hundred and seven thousand dollars. Seven hundred thousand passengers and five hundred and fifty-one thousand tons of freight were carried over the road during the year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An infatuated Chicago female, young and handsome, and said to belong to a wealthy and respectable family, went to the county jail in that city, accompanied by a justice of the peace, and insisted upon being married to a sneak-thief with a five year term in the penitentiary staring him in the face.

At Tarrytown, N. J., on Monday night, John McMara, aged sixteen years, shot and fatally wounded his father, Patrick McMara, for administering a reprimand. The wounded man is a justice of the peace and respected citizen.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during Monday night to rob the Newton bank. The burglars effected an entrance into the banking room and considerably damaged the vault or safe doors and the lock in their effort to get in. They did some ransacking, but overlooked a sum of money in one of the desk drawers. Two strangers who were seen in the town were overhauled on suspicion, but were released after proving satisfactorily that they were innocent. No trace of the guilty parties has been found. The officers of the Newton Banking Company are making every effort to capture the burglars.

The dedication of the Gnadenhutten Indian Monument, at Gnadenhutten, O., has been postponed till Wednesday, June 5th next, in consequence of the stone works of the contractor having been destroyed by fire.

THIRD EDITION.

6:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Greeley Liberal in Promises.

He is Already Parceling Out Offices Among Democrats.

Deficiency Bill Agreed Upon.

No Removals for Political Reasons.

STANLEY MATTHEWS EATS HUMBLE PIE.

"The Disgraced and Disgraceful Convention."

The Pending English Proposition.

Correspondence Prematurely Published.

A Recess and the Reason Therefor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1872.

The Deficiency Bill Passed.

The conference report on the long delayed deficiency bill was agreed to in both Houses to-day. The Morrill amendment made the most of the trouble throughout, and in the last conference Senator Alcorn refused to agree to that feature, and at last a report was brought in with a protest from him against that one amendment. There was no precedent for such a course, but when the point was made in the House against the report because it was not unanimous, the Speaker ruled that it only required a majority of the conferees. The amendment as passed was drawn in accordance with the views of Secretary Boutwell, and provides for the payment to lawful owners or their legal representatives of all cotton seized after the 30th day of June, 1865, by agents of the government, unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without the interest, of sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury of the United States. Of five million dollars worth seized after the above date, the Secretary estimates that only half a million will be required to be refunded under the sections as passed.

Greeley Parceling Out the Offices.

Prominent Democrats in the Greeley movement have received assurances, in which they place full confidence, that in case they will hold their party to his support and his election follows, they will be treated with great liberality in the distribution of offices—not only those of minor importance, but in the cabinet and diplomatic service as well.

No Removals for Political Reasons.

The President recently informed a member of the House that he did not intend to make removals during the coming campaign for political reasons, nor to remove except for cause, and where he could testify valid objections to the Senate, as required by the tenure-of-office act.

The New Orleans Testimony.

The evidence taken by the New Orleans Committee came from the printer to-day. While the testimony against the Custom House faction was strong as heretofore stated, at the same time the record of the Warmouth faction as set forth in the evidence is as corrupt and disgraceful as has ever been received.

Stanley Mathews, of Cincinnati,

in the course of his speech on assuming his duty as temporary chairman of the late so-called Liberal Republican Convention, held in that city, made the following statement: "And so, gentlemen, in every department of the government the slow poison of corruption—only not sufficiently slow—seemed to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from head to foot. [Applause.] A personal friend of General Mathews, connected with one of the departments in this city, called his speech, by letter, to the notice of the General, calling his attention to the above statement, and expressing the hope that when he should come to look calmly at the statement, he would conclude that it was not well brought from General Mathews the following answer, which is now made public with his permission:

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Nothing connected with the recent disgraced and disgraceful Convention at this place has given me so much pain as your note, calling my attention to a statement taken from a speech of mine, pointed with the interpretation you evidently put upon it. Allow me in the first place to say that I was put forward as temporary chairman of that Convention without my consent, and was compelled consequently, what I said was totally unpremeditated; and in the next place, that the extract you make, and which, if I had intended to be taken in its literal sense, would be justly a matter of regret that it had been uttered, does not represent the truth of my sentiments. On the contrary, I have no reason to believe that I have ever before uttered that personally the present administration were guilty of corrupt conduct or motives, and I ought to have expressed myself so as to have avoided any misconception. What I was striving to say had reference to the general corruption of our public political life, pervading it in every department, where party personal and party ends seemed to be substituted for the public good, and the latest and best illustration of which, I am free to say, is the recent legislative action of the very Convention in the presence of which this declaration was made. I am greatly chagrined at the whole matter, my own participation in it included, and have concluded, perhaps not sufficiently soon, that as a politician and Council maker I am not a success. I greatly regret that I have given you offence, and to you and to many other personal friends whose integrity I may have seemed to have questioned but which, I assure you, was farthest from my thoughts. I hope you will be able to excuse it, though it had never been said. Very respectfully, your friend,

STANLEY MATHEWS.

Pacific Mail Subsidy.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to the Senate increase of the Pacific Mail subsidy to $1,000,000. The other subsidies were not acted upon, and it seems likely that the Pacific Mail will be agreed to by the House.

Voorhees's Stand Indorsed.

Mr. Voorhees is receiving letters and dispatches in great numbers indorsing the stand he has taken against Greeley. Mr. Shellabarger returned to-day. His health is much improved. He reports Greeley Democrats scarce in Central Ohio, and those of Voorhees's way of thinking very numerous.

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Gen. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he intended to have a resolution introduced to investigate the manner in which the correspondence submitted to the Senate was prematurely published. It is alleged that the publication has materially interfered with the negotiations between England and the United States, inasmuch as the correspondence was not completed.

A Recess Instead of Adjournment.

Butler's proposition for a recess instead of adjournment is intended to meet the case presented by the limitation of the time during which the Ku-Klux law can operate to the close of the present session. If, instead of adjourning, a recess be taken till after the November election, the law will continue in force, as the session would not end in a parliamentary sense. The chances are that it will pass the House so modified as to leave the date for the beginning of the recess to be decided upon at a later date.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1872.

IMPORTANT TO BOND-HOLDERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Treasurer of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: When coupons detached from bonds that have been called in for redemption are presented for payment more than sixty days after the interest specified in such coupon attached accrued at the day fixed in the call for the redemption of the bonds, and no more, unless the party presenting them claims payment of their nominal value, in which case you will retain the coupons until the bonds from which the coupons were detached shall have been presented, and the conflicting claims adjusted. When a called bond is presented for redemption, from which a coupon maturing after the day fixed for such redemption shall have been detached, the nominal value of such coupon shall be deducted from the sum due upon the bond; unles the coupon shall have been paid as above; the sum thus deducted to be retained to await the presentation of the coupon and a settlement. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Warren will hold their county convention, to nominate a county ticket, on the 17th of June.

Judge James Thompson, of the Supreme Court, accepts the nomination of the recent Labor Reform Convention in a letter in which, obeying the advice of those by whom he was nominated, he expresses no formal approval of their principles.

Elijah Babbitt, Esq., of Erie, has issued a circular, stating that, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he has concluded to submit Republican ticket. Among the other candidates named are Mayor Noble, Post-Clearfield, and Judge L. G. Gordon, of Jefferson, are also mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spirit of the London Press on the Treaty Question.

LONDON, May 15.—The following extracts will show the spirit of the London press on the treaty question. The *Daily News* says: "All eyes in England are turned to America. We have done our duty. The best hope remaining is that the decision has been confided to a body always holding the highest place for gravity and wisdom." The *Morning Post* and *Daily Telegraph* are sanguine that patriotism will overrule politics and the treaty will survive. The *Standard* remarks: "We have made the sacrifice enough. Let the Senate reject the treaty amendment. It is not our fault if the American constitution is defective or the government weak, nor is it our loss if we are released from a liability incurred out of exaggerated deference toward a kindred high spirited but exacting people. The *Times* makes no allusion to the subject to-day.

The English People Reassured.

LONDON, May 15.—The message of President Grant to the United States Senate, submitting the proposed additional article of the Washington Treaty relative to the indirect claims, serves to reassure the public that the difference between the two nations will be honorably settled. The publication of the message has had an effect upon the market for American securities, which are now firmer than at the opening.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 15.—Marshal Bazaine, though placed under arrest, is allowed to stay at home, but goings here are closely watched. A police surrounding his residence to prevent outside parties from communicating with him.

MADRID, May 15.—The force of Carlists, who have entered Spain from Portugal, were met near the frontier by a body of government troops and driven back into the Portuguese territory.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 15.—The steamer Weser, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The steamers Atlantic and City of London, from New York, have arrived.

BREST, May 15.—The steamship Washington from New York has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—Arrived, steamship Bolivia from New York.

FORBES STREET.

A Decision at Last—Decree Reversed—No Damages for Buildings Erected on the Street—The Validity of the District Plan Affirmed.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Forbes street case was received yesterday by Prothonotary Keenan, and the material parts are given below.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Read. He first recites the act of 1836, providing for the laying out of what is known as the City District plan, and providing also for the appointment of commissioners to locate squares, streets and alleys, and report a plan thereof to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and when established, the streets, lanes and alleys so approved should forever thereafter be deemed as public highways. The act of 1837 is not recited, incorporating the Borough of the Northern Liberties with the city. Under these acts commissioners were appointed and performed the duties imposed, namely: The sub-division of the territory into sections, squares, streets, alleys, etc., and reported a map or plan thereof to the Court of Quarter Sessions, which was duly filed and presented to the Court, who, after hearing the parties, adjudged the act unconstitutional, and refused to establish the same or order it to be recorded. This action the Supreme Court reversed, and the plan was finally approved by the Quarter Sessions and recorded, with certain alterations and modifications. In 1846, portions of the city district were admitted to that of the Eighth Ward, and also a part of the Seventh Ward. The act of 1847 authorizing the assessment of benefits and damages in opening streets in the City District plan, and subsequent legislative acts, including the "streets and sewers," passed in 1864, (and under which these proceedings have been conducted) are then recited. The act of consolidation of 1854, and the ordinance of 1858, ordering the opening of Forbes street, together with the proceedings under this ordinance are given in detail. The report of viewers finally been made to Councils and approved, an appeal was taken to the Quarter Sessions. The act says: "The Court shall take such action as they may think right and proper, and shall have power to hear evidence, to modify, correct and approve said report, or quash the whole proceedings, or to appoint new viewers, if they deem it necessary to modify and correct report, or quash their proceedings," Judge Read then says:

"The power thus given is specific. It is to hear evidence for the purpose of acting on the report, or to appoint new viewers which the Court did not do. In hearing the evidence, the Court had the power to appoint an examiner to take the testimony, but no authority to appoint a master, whose report and opinions occupy thirty-two printed pages, and formed the entire argument of the Court below in this case. The master exercised his own judgment in fixing the amount of damages done to property, and in the assessments upon properties benefited by the improvement—a grant of authority to a single individual never contemplated by the Legislature. The proceedings must therefore be reversed, but as there has been a comprehension in the minds of the Court, as well as that of the master, as to the act of the 10th of June, 1836, it will be proper to consider its provisions as applicable to the case before us. What I was striving to say had reference to the general corruption of our public political life, pervading it in every department, where party personal and party ends seemed to be substituted for the public good, and the latest and best illustration of which, I am free to say, is the recent legislative action of the very Convention in the presence of which this declaration was made. I am greatly chagrined at the whole matter, my own participation in it included, and have concluded, perhaps not sufficiently soon, that as a politician and Council maker I am not a success. I greatly regret that I have given you offence, and to you and to many other personal friends whose integrity I may have seemed to have questioned but which, I assure you, was farthest from my thoughts. I hope you will be able to excuse it, though it had never been said. Very respectfully, your friend,

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RELIEF FOR SOMERSET.

Nearly $3,000 Already Subscribed—Meeting of the Committee.

The Somerset Relief Committee met at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. W. O. Hughart, Esq., in the chair.

Several of the sub-committees appointed on Tuesday were present and furnished with subscription books.

Burgess Dressell, of East Birmingham, who was present, was authorized to appoint Canvassing Committees to obtain subscriptions on the South Side.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, and secure the co-operation of the people on the north side.

Mr. J. S. Patterson was elected treasurer.

Sub-committees were authorized to add to their numbers.

Mr. Hughart stated that the Connellsville Railroad would transport, free, all goods for the sufferers.

Adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning, when it is hoped that all the gentlemen appointed on the sub-committees will report.

The total subscriptions thus far amount to $2,832 75. It is expected this sum will be more than doubled to-day.

Mowry Lots.

Mowry! Mowry! Are not quarter-acre lots in a location where none but stray woodpeckers visit, but are regulation size and in a location humming with industry and from which a woodpecker would fly in disgust. Last great sale on Saturday. Now 18th at 2 P. M. Sill & Son sole agents, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Second Great Sale—Mowry Property.

On Saturday, May 18th, at 2 P. M. These lots front on Citizens' P. R. R. and Butler street. $40,000 worth sold on Wednesday. Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and 42d streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail, per year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solentific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (42 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1872. NO. 213.

FIRST EDITION.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Correspondence Between the British and American Governments.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Following is the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims and the demand for indirect damages, which passed between the State Department and the English Government:

President's Special Message to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States: I present herewith the correspondence which has taken place respecting the difference of opinion which has arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the power of the Tribunal of Arbitration, created under the treaty signed at Washington May 18th, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government, with the object of relieving the difficulty which seems to threaten the prosecution of arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption or an article such as is proposed by the British government. The Senate is aware of the present situation with the Tribunal of Arbitration, which is in session at Geneva, and has many precedents. In the early days of the republic General Washington asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is that of the Oregon boundary treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain needs no urging to follow those former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1872.

The Correspondence.

NO. 1.—LORD GRANVILLE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 3d, 1872.

SIR: Her Majesty's government have had under their consideration the claims presented on behalf of the government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, of which a copy has been presented to Her Majesty's agent. I will not allude in this letter to several portions of the United States case, which are of comparatively smaller importance; but Her Majesty's government are of opinion that it will be well to call your attention at once to the obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of arbitration, if they should be more frank and friendly toward the government of the United States to state at once their views respecting certain claims of an enormous and indefinite character which appear to have been put forward as a matter to be referred to the arbitrators. Her Majesty's government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States, including the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurances, and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war, and the suppression of rebellion.

I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's government attach to the prosecution of this arbitration. The primary object of the governments was the firm establishment of amicable relations between the two countries, which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement of the treaty was received by both nations showed how strongly this feeling existed; but there is another article to which Her Majesty's government believe the government of the United States attach importance value as they do themselves, namely: To give an example to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal. Her Majesty's government are in part feel confident that the government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that no ambiguous settlement which was stated in the Treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument, may be allowed, and that a complete and ample full of good promise for the future may not be lost to the civilized world.

GRANVILLE.

To General R. C. Schenck.

NO. 2.—GEN. SCHENCK TO LORD GRANVILLE.

This letter is a mere formality, showing that Gen. Schenck has transmitted Granville's letter to the United States Government.

NO. 3.—MR. FISH TO GEN. SCHENCK.

This letter merely directs Gen. Schenck to deliver the following to Lord Granville:

NO. 4.—MR. FISH TO GEN. SCHENCK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 27, 1872.

SIR: I have laid the note from Earl Granville, addressed to you, bearing date 3d February inst., before the President, who directs me to say that he sincerely desires to promote that firm and abiding friendship between the two nations to which the note so happily refers. It was under the influence of such sentiments that he accepted the invitation of Her Majesty's government for the consideration of a Joint High Commission to treat and discuss the mode of settling certain questions referred to therein, and suggested on his own part that the Commission should have authority to consider the removal of the differences which arose during the recent civil war in the United States, growing out of acts committed by vessels which have been built for the claims generally known as the "Alabama claims." It was his earnest hope that the Joint High Commission would result in an acceptance by Her Majesty's government of the propositions submitted by his direction, that a grave source of irritation should be and paid to the United States as an amicable settlement of all claims of every description arising out of such differences, instead of the lengthened controversy and discussion which the treaty must attend any plan of amicable settlement without the intervention of third parties be adopted, because he feared that so thorough and comprehensive a presentation before the Tribunal of Arbitration of matters of law and of fact on which the claims of this country rest, as would be his duty to cause to be made, might for a moment revive past excitements and arouse unnecessary apprehensions, if not indeed a spirit of resentment. The kindness and good will he so much desires to strengthen and make perpetual, he therefore felt for the rejection by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the presentation for an amicable settlement, is revived with great force by the necessity of this correspondence. The proposition for a Joint High Commission, which was made by Her Majesty's government, would not have received the approbation of the President if he had supposed it was not to comprehend the consideration and adjustment of all questions growing out of the acts of the cruisers, nor could he have given his sanction to the treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed that any claims of citizens which have been presented by this government would be excluded by the terms of submission from consideration on the part of this government to the Tribunal of Arbitration. It was to his appreciation of the chief merit of the mode of adjustment adopted by the Commission that it was on both sides a frank, full and unreserved submission of the impartial arbitrament, under rules therein presented, of everything that had created such differences, whatever degree of importance might here or there be attached to any of these complaints. The President considered and intended, and had so instructed the American Commissioners, that all of every character and description should be laid before the Tribunal for its final and definite disposition, either by reconsideration of action then and there rejected, in order that in future the harmony, personal and political intercourse between the two countries might not be disturbed by any such possible phase of controversy. In his opinion, since the entry upon a thorough trial of the issues which divide the two governments could not be avoided, the claims for national or individual losses referred to by the note of Earl Granville, as they are put forward by this government, involve questions of public law which the interests of both Governments require should be definitely settled. Therefore, in the absence of any specific exclusion of these damages by the treaty, he submitted to the Tribunal, and the President was not at liberty to regard as withdrawn or settled any of the claims enumerated in a statement prepared and approved by the Joint High Commission after their discussions were closed, and within a few days of the signing of the treaty, which declares that all indirect claims had been waived or abandoned by the Alabama claims still exist. Appearing thus from whatever cause not to have been eliminated from the enumerated claims of the treaty, it was the President had not the power of his own accord to withdraw them from the case to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration; but in frankness and in sincerity of purpose to remove in the spirit which he Treaty all causes of differences between the two governments, he has set them forth before the Tribunal, content to accept any award that Tribunal may think right to make on their account. It is within your personal knowledge that this government has never expected or deserved any unreasonable pecuniary compensation on their account, and has never entertained a visionary thought of such an extravagant measure of damages as found expression in the excited language of the British press, and which seems unaccountably to have taken possession of the minds of some even of the statesmen of Great Britain.

A mixed Commission is now in session in this city under the Treaty, to which are referred all claims of citizens or subjects of either power other than the Alabama claims, which arose out of acts committed during a specified period. In the correspondence which preceded the meeting of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the Treaty, language was purposely agreed upon and used to express the idea which the representatives of the two governments entertained, that no claims founded on contract, and especially no claim on account of the Rebel or Confederate cotton debt, was to be presented. Similar language and for the same avowed and admitted purpose was used in the treaty. Among other claims of unexpected character presented was one by agent of the British government, there was one for a part of the Confederate debt, which is understood to be held in Great Britain to the extent of many millions. Immediately on its presentation the United States remonstrated, and requested the British government to instruct their agent to withdraw that claim. Their remonstrance was unheeded; their request was not complied with. If any instruction was given, this government was not informed therefor, and it failed to be observed, and it was presented for argument. The United States demurred before the Commission to its jurisdiction over claims of that description, and the decision of the Commission disposed of the case adverse to the claimant. The attitude of this government is now precisely the same. The difference in favor of the United States that there was no claim raised as to the understanding of both governments at the date of the treaty, with reference to the exclusion of all claims of the character presented. The United States seek not to be the judge in their own case. The course which they pursued afforded a happy solution to what might have been a question of embarrassment. They desire to maintain the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Arbitration over all unsettled claims, in order that, being judicially decided and questions of law involved therein being adjudicated, all questions connected with or issuing out of the Alabama claims or the acts of cruisers, may be forever removed from the possibility of disturbing the perfect harmony of the relations between the two countries.

The President regrets that there should be any difference of opinion between the two governments on any question connected with the treaty. He indulges, however, the earnest hope that the disposition which has been equally manifested by both governments to remove all causes of difference between them will bring them to an agreement on the incidental question which has arisen, and will allow no obstacle to deprive the world of the example of advanced civilization presented by two powerful States exhibiting the supremacy of law and reason over passion, and declining their own judgments to the calm interpretation of a disinterested and discriminating tribunal.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

To GEN. Robert C. Schenck.

NOTE.—See note and six are from Mr. Schenck to Secretary Fish, transmitting a letter and memorandum from Earl Granville.

NO. 7.—EARL GRANVILLE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 23, 1872.

SIR: I have laid before my colleagues Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 27th ultimo, and that of the 2d inst. and authorized by them